



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, May 5, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLEURE, Franklin Co.

See fourth page!

The Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of Easton, on the 3d inst. declared a dividend of four per cent, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 13th inst.

A Dividend of five per cent, has been declared by the Directors of the Easton Bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders on demand.

Mr. Garret Broadhead, of Lehman township, Pike county, Pa., has been appointed Inspector of Timber at the Philadelphia Navy. Salary—about \$1000 a year.

22d Judicial District.

NEW JUDGE.—Governor Bigler has appointed George R. Barret, Esq., of Clearfield county, President Judge of this District, in place of Judge Eldred, resigned.

Borough Election.

At an election for Borough Officers, held at the Court House, in this place, on Monday last, the following named persons were duly elected, viz:—

Chief Burgess.—Charlton Burnet, Esq.
Town Council.—James H. Walton, Esq. Geo. H. Miller, Melchor Sprague, John Edinger, and David Keller.

School Directors.—Samuel S. Dreher, Esq., Augustus Carmer, Wm. S. Wintemute, John H. Melick, John L. Staples, Michael M. Burnet.

High Constable.—John Stone.

We have been informed that the entire line of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad, will be put under contract in about two weeks.

Among the late counterfeits are 5's on the Trenton Banking Company, N. J., viz:—figure 5, with two female figures, cupid, and a small eagle entwined in it—5 each side of fig.—head of Washington on right hand.

Strawberries are reported in New York at \$1 per basket.

Our Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, the 19th ult. Its history—it met, its members drew three dollars a day, they got drunk, it adjourned.

Lackawanna Coal Trade.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has made arrangements to forward to market the present season 500,000 tons of coal, which will be an increase of 75,000 tons on the amount of the last season's business. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, have issued their circular of prices for the season. The prices range from 15 to 20 per cent, higher than those of last year, and a further advance is to be made on the 1st of September.

Gold in Texas.—In the latest news from Texas it is stated that rich gold deposits have been discovered in Streamer's Gulch, on the West Colorado river.—Many persons have proceeded to the spot, and at last accounts were working with profit.

The receipts of the Erie Railroad, it is thought, will average during the present year \$24,000 a day.

The wheat crop in Western New York is said to be very promising for a good yield.

It is said that farms in Montgomery county, Me., are now selling at \$40 per acre which ten years ago would not have brought \$10 an acre.

The Governor of Durango, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$200 for the head of every Indian killed, or for each Indian captured within the State.

Great sale of Cattle.

Mr. Isaac Landis, of Manheim township, Lancaster county, sold 40 head of fat cattle, last week, to Mr. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, for \$115 per head—amounting to \$4600. Two of the choicest of the lot were purchased by Mr. William F. Miller, of Lancaster City, at \$10 per cwt. live weight. This was, perhaps, the finest lot of cattle ever sold in the State by a single farmer.

Consumption of Liquors.—It appears by the Census that the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States reaches the enormous quantity of eighty-six millions annually, equal to six gallons for every adult person.

The grand jury of Tazewell county, Va., has presented the late Legislature of that State as a nuisance.

Mismanagement of the Delaware Division.

How our public works are managed by the present Board of Canal Commissioners, is fully illustrated in the following article, which we copy from the "Easton Argus,"—a loofoco paper,—of Thursday last, the 28th ult. It will clearly demonstrate to those who take the trouble to read it:

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the officers having control of the Delaware Division, that a few days would put the canal in navigable order, it is not yet ready and from appearances will not be until the boating season is half over. Here we are within a very few days of the 1st of May and the first boat has yet to pass. We but represent the feelings of the whole community when we say that it is an outrageous shame that this canal, the best line of our public improvements, should be so wretchedly managed. It should have been ready for navigation two months ago—and if the contractor who built new Locks at Ulersville and New Hope, had done his work properly, and with any degree of energy, it would have been open and the loss and inconvenience to the State and the community are now subjected to, would have been avoided. There is no excuse for this delay—it is wrong and unjustifiable. On the Delaware and Raritan Canal, a dozen new Locks were deepened during the winter, and yet it has been in navigable order weeks ago. The State is now sustaining a loss of at least \$1,000 a day—the business affairs of this whole section of country are deranged and confused, and thousands of poor boatmen are thrown out of employment half the summer—all in consequence of the miserable manner in which this canal is controlled by those having it in charge.

We doubt whether a larger set of rascals can be found in the Union than the vultures who are constantly preying on the public works of Pennsylvania. They have spread over the Commonwealth like so many highway robbers, plundering and stealing wherever opportunity offers, and are not unfrequently *particeps criminis* with men who the people elected to protect their interests and guard their Treasury. Honest and responsible men enough could have been found in this vicinity to make these improvements on the Delaware Division, in ample time to have had the canal open at the usual time, but a contrary course was pursued and the business interests of this whole section must suffer in consequence. The Canal had far better be sold at once, than to have this plundering system continued.

Washington Races.

Some Democrat, with a jovial spirit, and a keen sense of the ridiculous, writes from Washington to the Newburyport Union. He laughs at the endless crowd of office-hunters, gives a graphic description of the army of hungry customers who haunt the Attorney General's office, and narrates the following incidents:

The other day a short fat gentleman, from Essex South, attempted to stop General Cushing as he was starting for another part of the city, on special business. This is the story, all told:

Applicant.—"Gen. Cushing!"

Gen. C.—"Aht glad to see you—understand the whole matter—have the greatest respect for you—can't stop with you. Good morning."

Applicant.—"Just one minute—I want to see you very much."

Gen. C.—"Shall be back in half an hour; or you must go with me," running.

The applicant, an old stager, declares he will go with him, and out they shoot from the back door, over the garden, the fat man panting and trying to talk, and the Attorney General striking a bee line for his destination. At last the asthmatic catches a breath, and cries out:

"Can't stand this any longer! must give up!"

"Sorry to lose your company," replies the General, "but business is pressing."

The fat man holds a post, gasps two or three times, a terrible night succeeds, and he declares that he will not be found on the turf again, pitted against such mettle.

Bunker Hill Monument was twice struck by lightning a few days since. Persons who were in the monument thought it was going over. The bottom of one of the rods where it entered the earth, was slightly melted, and a gentleman near the top, who was passing down and holding by the iron rail, received a shock from which he did not recover entirely for a couple of hours. The second stroke sounded like the crash of a large quantity of glass thrown down the inside of the monument.

Pet Rats.—I was astonished, on visiting the houses of some of the inhabitants, to see a large rat walking quietly about the room, and crawling up the master's legs in a cool, familiar manner. Instead of repulsing it, or evincing any alarm, he took it up in his hands, and caressed it; and then I learnt, for the first time, to my utter astonishment, that it was a custom prevalent in Bangkok to keep pet rats, which are taken very young and carefully reared till they attain a perfectly monstrous size, from good and plentiful feeding. These domestic rats are kept expressly to free the house of other vermin of their own race, and so ferocious are they in the onslaughts they make, that few of the houses are ever annoyed by mice or rats.—*Neale's Residence in Siam.*

Another Steamboat.

The Easton Argus of the 26th ult. says:—We learn that Messrs. PETERS and WERTS have purchased a fine Steamboat which they intend running in the Delaware river from Easton to Milford, there to connect with the Trenton and Belvidere Railroad. This will be much the most pleasant route—far better than to ride 16 miles in stages. We predict that the Boat will do a good business and pay well. Bring her along.

The Safety Lamp.

The newspapers furnish such frequent accounts of shocking accidents from the explosion of camphene lamps that we were very glad to see announced lately, under the endorsement of Professor STILLMAN and other eminent scientific gentlemen, an invention promising complete protection against accidents from this cheap and really valuable illuminating fluid.

The invention referred to is by Mr. JOHN NEWELL, of Boston. It is simply the ingenious application of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's beautiful idea of the safety lamp—that is, the employment of wire gauze, both to the lamp and the supply-can, in such a manner as to prevent the least chance of accident. It is unnecessary to enter into a minute description of this valuable contrivance. It will be sufficient for us to say, that we have lately had an opportunity to examine Mr. NEWELL's invention, and to see various experiments tried to set the fluid in the can and in the lamp on fire, by external flame enveloping both, and we can confidently recommend it as a complete safe-guard against ignorance or carelessness. So perfect is the invention that the lamp may be replenished with safety while the wick is burning; the cap of it may be taken off, and the mouth enveloped in burning fluid, yet the contents of the lamp remain entirely safe; and a stream of burning fluid may be poured from the spout of the can without danger to the contents of the can.

We go into these particulars entirely with a view to persuade persons who burn what is called *etherial oil* (which as a lamp oil has several advantages) to adopt this cheap and effectual protection against the sad accidents which must inevitably happen without it.

The Exodus to the Far West.

There is a vast emigration to Oregon and California (principally to the latter State) the present season from the Northwestern States. The Illinois State Register says it is sure that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will send as many beyond the mountains this year as in any previous year, and we hear of no falling off in any other quarters. The Register says: "A new feature in this movement westward is seen this season. Hundreds of men who have made fortunes in California and returned here during last fall and summer are among those going out, most of them taking fine trains of wagons, cows, mules, and horses in droves, nearly all purchased by money obtained at the mines. Thus we see that our people who sell these products are sharing in the profits of gold digging."

The Coming Thousands.

Private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months. It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and that this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million by adventurers from Germany and other portions of Europe. A still further impulse is likely to be given to this living tide, by the strikes in the United States, and the extravagant reports that are published in foreign journals, as to the demand for labor and the high rates of wages in this country. What is likely to be the general effect? Let us imagine the accession of a population of half a million within the next six months, and of this aggregate, at least 100,000 laborers. The inquiry is well worth pursuing.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The Civil War at Buenos Ayres.—The New York Commercial Advertiser has a letter from Buenos Ayres, written on the 1st of February. The writer says:

"We are daily expecting an assault, and our situation is far from being pleasant; yet, while others are leaving, I have determined to remain and wait the result. You can form no correct opinion of the state of affairs in this city; father against the son, and the son against the father. The horrible cruelties that take place are beyond description. A few days since a father killed his son while in a political conflict. The besiegers took a prisoner, and tied him between two horses, and the poor creature was literally torn to pieces. Such is our condition at present. The city is to be bombarded from the river and cannonaded from the land. What the result will be none can conjecture."

In central Africa a large number of Jewish negroes have been discovered.—Nearly every family possesses the Law of Moses on parchment. They trace their origin to the First Captivity, when some of the Hebrews fled to the desert, and intermarried with the natives.

Among the Acts passed by the late Congress, was one authorizing the issuing of three-dollar gold pieces.

Those who have been hoarding up Spanish quarters had better put them out before the first of next month. After that time, they will be worth only twenty cents.

A postmaster in Scriven county, Geo., has been fined fifty dollars for unlawfully detaining a letter.

At the late municipal election at St. Louis, the voters contributed \$53.54 to the Washington Monument.

An archer being sent for a cent's worth of Macaboy snuff, forgot the name of the article, and asked for a cent's worth of make-a-boy snuff.

From the Easton Argus.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph J. Postens. This case excited great interest. The prosecutrix, Amelia Shaffer, was a dark mulatto wench, of about 35 years of age, the mother of a very light colored infant, and who had charged defendant with its paternity. The parties came from Stroudsburg, Monroe county—the defendant being the keeper of a hotel there and a man of respectability and standing, having a wife and children. The child was born in Easton, where the wench happened to be at the time and thus the cause was tried in our county. The counsel for commonwealth were Messrs. MUTHLER and COOK. The defense was conducted by J. M. PORTER and A. H. REEPE, Esqs., assisted by J. H. WATSON & C. BURNET, Esqs., of Stroudsburg. The prosecution rested their case on the evidence of the wench. The defendant examined a large number of the most respectable citizens of Stroudsburg, every one of whom testified that the prosecutrix was so depraved and degraded, and her character so bad, that not the least credit could be given to her word or her path. In addition to these, her acquaintances of her own color, testified to the same thing. Her story was exceedingly improbable in itself, but the defense was fortunate enough to contradict it at every turn, disproving the circumstances she detailed in almost every instance, and proving clear perjury upon her in numerous instances, by the most undoubted testimony. The fact of her receiving money from others, to pay for her confinement, and her own admissions that defendant was not the father of her child and had had no intercourse with her, was also established, and the real father of the child was pretty clearly indicated by the evidence. Her motives for the charge upon Mr. Postens were also satisfactorily shown, and the whole defense was indeed triumphantly made out. When the case was closed, the prosecution was virtually abandoned by the counsel for the commonwealth declining to speak to the Jury, and the Judge in his brief charge declared that if it were possible for a defendant to vindicate himself, and utterly annihilate and demolish the testimony for the commonwealth, it had been done here—that the commonwealth were really left without evidence, and there was nothing left for the Jury to do but to acquit the defendant. They accordingly returned a verdict of not guilty and that the prosecutrix pay the costs. Upon calling her for sentence, it was found she had fled to New Jersey to escape a prosecution for perjury.

We congratulate Mr. Postens on the result. It is due to him to say, that although a small sum of money would have compromised and smothered the charge in the commencement, he spurned the idea, preferring like an innocent and a wife man, to spend a much larger sum in a public and judicial investigation.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 19th ult., at 12 o'clock—and if the people throughout the Commonwealth, and all, did not offer up thanks-giving and prayer at the event, they most certainly should have done so. The session was long—extending over the "hundred days"—and singularly unprofitable. The General Appropriation Bill disposes of over Five Million of Dollars; it gives \$450,000 to continue the work on the North Branch Canal, some \$200,000 to lay the new track on the Columbia Railroad, appropriates an indefinite amount (we believe the sum is not known,) to the Portage Railroad, and makes provisions for a Loan to cancel the dirty and disgraceful relief Notes. The State Journal says "an immense amount of private business was transacted; and altogether the session was an expensive one to the people, whilst many members of 'easy virtue' went home with well-filled pockets. We do not say that representatives were 'bought and sold,' but it is certain that in some instances the wheels of Legislation were well 'greased.' From the facility with which Bank bills and other 'soulless corporations' were run through the House by the Loofocoos, the inference is that the 'greasing' operation was practiced to a considerable extent. Notwithstanding all their professions of hostility to the increase of Banking capital, Loofoco Legislators can swallow a dozen Bank Bills (if they are well greased) without so much as making a crooked face! Great thing this Loofocoism!"

From a tax list which has appeared in Boston, it appears that some of the 'solid men' are taxed for pretty high sums.—Here are some of the solidists:

Between \$300,000 and \$400,000: Edward Brooks 334,000, Peter C. Brooks 317,000, Charles R. Codman 311,500, Henry Codman 364,300, John L. Gardner 351,400, John C. Gray 352,200, Benjamin Humphrey 352,000, Amos Lawrence 393,000, Charles H. Mills and others (executors) 346,000, William M. not (guardian) 309,500, Peter Parker 369,000, George Parkman's heirs 335,000, Wm. Rollins (executor) 330,000, John Simons 333,000, John W. Trull 325,000, Moses Williams 333,000.

Between \$400,000 and \$500,000: Samuel Appleton 496,500, William Appleton 444,800, Jas. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. 400,000, Josiah Bradlee & Co. 400,000, Augustus Hemmenway 410,000, Abbott Lawrence (trustee) 490,000, William Shimmis (trustee) 430,000, Samuel Sanford 424,900, George C. Shattuck, 406,000, Thomas B. Wales 410,000.

Between \$500,000 and \$600,000: Nathan Appleton 587,000, John Wells 544,000.

Upward of 600,000: Thomas Wigglesworth 661,500, Jonathan Phillips 705,900, John D. Williams' heirs 749,500, David Sears 842,000, Robert G. Shaw 940,800, Abbott Lawrence 1,092,000.

Eggs are selling at six cents a dozen in St. Louis.

Another brick for the Bloomer temple.—Miss Putnam has opened a barber shop in Salem, Mass.

Latest from California.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

By the arrival of the steamer Star of the West, at New-York, we have news from San Francisco to the 1st of April. By this arrival, we have the distressing intelligence of the destruction on her way from Panama to San Francisco, of the steamer Independence by shipwreck and fire, with the loss of from one hundred and forty to two hundred lives. It seems that the vessel was lost on the 16th of February, having run ashore on the shoals off Margareta Island, where she took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Five hundred passengers were on board, all of whom leaped into the water and tried to swim ashore, of whom at least one hundred and forty, and probably more were lost. Margareta Island is upon the coast of Lower California, and is uninhabited.

After striking, the Independence backed off; but finding eight feet of water in the hold, Capt. Sampson ordered the pilot to run her on the beach at a spot three hundred yards from the shore. There the ship took fire, from the intense heat of the furnaces, the flames spreading rapidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers. A very heavy surf was running, and all the boats of the steamer were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore.—To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine, which exploded with terrible force shattering the steamer's stern to pieces, and scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped in, and were immediately carried out to sea by the strong current that was sweeping from the shore. Those who succeeded in reaching the shore were unable to render much assistance to those struggling in the water, and were obliged for the most part to remain passive spectators of immense numbers of men, women and children perishing by fire and in the sea.

The ship finally swung around broadside to the beach, when her coal also took fire and she was totally destroyed.

At one moment not less than thirty corpses and bodies of the dying were in the edge of the surf, some of them divested of clothing. Out of a party of eighteen Jews who were on board, sixteen perished from the weight of coin, it was supposed, which they attempted to bring with them through the waves.

As the swimmers approached the shore, planks were thrown out to them, and those that had regained a little strength waded out into the surf to lend a helping hand to their comrades; many, as they came in, fell exhausted upon the sand, where they lay motionless for half an hour, completely prostrated with excessive exertion.

They remained on the island three days and two nights during which time they suffered much from lack of water; several water casks floated ashore, but the liquid they contained was found to be impregnated with salt as to be useless.—On Thursday they obtained a barrel of molasses another of vinegar; they mixed the two; and it answered the purposes of quenching their thirst. Afterward they managed to drill a hole into a rock with spikes, which furnished a scant supply of brackish water, which they sucked through quills. Eight miles inland some more water was discovered, and several went thither in search of it. The island is barren and destitute of all vegetation, except a species of prickly pear; several coyotes were seen, but no other signs of life.

About fifty of the passengers carried one of the ship's boats, weighing about a ton, across the island on their shoulders, and launched her in Marguerita bay.—They also carried across a small cannon, procured from the wreck, and a little powder, which by chance was brought ashore; there was sufficient to fire the piece twice, whereby they attracted the attention of those on board the whaleships, who were lying some twelve miles off. The captains of those vessels immediately dispatched boats ashore with provisions and water. The shipwrecked party were taken off in the boats and distributed among the different vessels, aboard which they remained fifteen days; the Meteor was then chartered, and all went aboard excepting some twenty, including several ladies, who preferred to proceed in another ship to the Sandwich Islands.

Many acts of individual courage were performed, many that probably will never come to light. One gentleman, after reaching the shore uninjured, swam out again to the wreck and brought off a child; he had no family on board—nothing to tempt him to return to a danger once passed, except the noble desire to preserve human life. Another threw his three children overboard and followed after them—they were all drowned. It is supposed that three or four perished in the flames or were suffocated by the smoke.

Many of the ladies were saved by the buoyancy of their inflated clothing, which enabled them to float upon the water.

The following act of devotion and its unfortunate result is sad to relate: A Mr. Taylor swam to the shore with his child upon his back, and placed the infant in safety upon the bank; then, through the masses of wreck, through floating spars and struggling swimmers, he made his way back to where he had left his wife clinging, in the water, to the rudder post; he bore her also to the beach, but she had been so much bruised by being repeatedly dashed against the ship's bottom by the heavy waves, that she did not survive to bless her husband for his devotion; she died on board the Meteor. Mr. Saunders and four others floated three miles out to sea upon a hen-coop; they were picked up by Captain Sampson, who went to their relief in a boat. The water was chilling cold, and they were completely exhausted and benumbed with clinging beneath its surface for several hours, to their frail raft.

Mr. Tarr, of Sacramento, lost his life in attempting to save a son of Mr. Watson; they came ashore together, both

drowned. One of the firemen, whose name we did not learn, brought on shore two children whose parents were both drowned. Another fireman brought a beautiful boy a shore to his mother who had just been washed to the beach; her husband and two children were drowned, and she supposed this child had shared the same fate; the meeting may be imagined.

Among the persons lost was Senor Larco, a Chilean gentleman of wealth and standing in Valparaiso. Finding himself driven into the water by the flames, he turned to a few who were about him, and offered \$50,000 to any person who would assist him to save his life, but in such a moment none could think of the offer. Seeing that his end was near, Senor Larco said "Farewell! It is only once!" and plunged in the water.—He was quickly drowned.

Among the incidents of the day after the wreck, a child was born on the beach, and is now healthy and thriving; the mother was carried across the mountains in a hammock, and even walked part of the way to the boats. Many of the passengers, especially among the females, suffered much from want of clothing.—The dead were buried near the wreck.—Holes were dug in the sand with yards and each corpse received a separate grave. The number known to have perished is 140, and as the graves number 60, there were, of course, 80 who were drowned or burned, and whose bodies were not recovered.

Not Easily Overpowered.

A miller at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, a few days since, saw two crows fight upon the mill pond. One got firm footing upon a cake of ice, but the other less judicious in the selection of his landing place, pitched into some pulpy snow from which he found it impossible to extricate himself. Crow No. 1 immediately came to the rescue, and tried to push him out of the sorape. Finding, however, that this was impossible, he stopped cocking his head one side in apparent knowing deliberation, then chattered for a moment with his unfortunate comrade, and flew off. The miller thought it would watch the denouement. In about ten minutes crow No. 1 returned with two others.—These three put their heads together in consultation, flew round their imprisoned brother and examined his condition, and then by a joint effort raised him up and stood him upon the ice. This being accomplished, they rubbed against him to warm him, brushed the frozen snow from his wings, and finally all deputed together—the saved crow being in the centre of the others, as though it was still necessary to watch over his welfare.

ARTHUR SPRING'S DEATH WARRANT.

—The death warrant of Arthur Spring was received by High Sheriff Allen yesterday morning. The date fixed in the warrant for his execution, is Friday, the 10th of June next. The Sheriff, accompanied by his Solicitor, Isaac Hazlehurst, read the warrant of execution to the prisoner yesterday afternoon at the County Prison. He again denied his participation in the murder of Mrs. Lynch & Mrs. Shaw.—*Daily News.*

A real hunter is Wat Eckman.—He lives in Kentucky, and has followed hunting for a livelihood since 1831, within which period he has killed any number of deer, 38 bears, 174 wolves, 3,847 coons, 990 foxes, 761 wild geese, 2,040 pheasants, 44 ground hogs, 80 wild cats, 14 pole cats, 209 minks, besides squirrel, quail, and other small game beyond his power to calculate. The sum he has realized from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars.

William Russell of Deerfield, Mass., who died on the 10th ult., at the advanced age of 92 years, had his coffin made years ago and stored it in his house and would occasionally lie down in it to see how it fitted him. He had a metallic sarcophagus prepared to receive his coffin remains, and left instructions to have his funeral private, and all the attendants upon the occasion were invited as formally as the would have been to a wedding, or a party.

The State Gazette says that there is a Mormon Church, in the tide of successful operation, located at Tom's River, New Jersey. The edifice is about 40 by 30 feet, and the society numbers about 30 persons. They have preaching twice on the Sabbath, by a Captain of a schooner. They have preachers from Salt Lake, who strenuously contend for polygamy, and all the other peculiarities of the Church. Twenty old persons were recently sent from this church to Salt Lake. What is the most remarkable about the matter is the fact that several wealthy and influential citizens of the county are members of this church, and are devout believers in its absurdity.

We learn from Philadelphia that Arthur Sprag, the wretched criminal, still persists in declaring his innocence of the murder of which he has been convicted, and doggedly asserts that his son is the guilty party. He lets no opportunity escape of anathematizing young Arthur and Mr. Bryn, and declares his determination to die without relenting towards either of them. Spring is in tolerable health, and has a good appetite. The priest who visits the condemned makes but a short stay in his cell. It is not probable that the heart of the guilty man will be much softened before the time of his execution.

The London Times states the extraordinary fact that ninety-five out of every hundred letters sent from the United States to Ireland, contain remittances of money to pay the passages of relatives to this country.

The providence Journal says of the New Collectorship and its profits, "We suppose that, one way and another, a man may get \$50,000 a year out of the office, and keep clear of the State Prison."